

Gov. Secretary of State.

Eastern Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

[VOL. VII. NO. 329.

TERMS.

The terms of the Western Carolinian are, \$3 per annum—or \$2 50, if paid in advance. No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrears are paid. Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *paid*, or they will not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
State of North-Carolina.

LOTTERY to encourage the publication of the
HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SECOND PRIZE

\$2,000 DOLLARS.

Drawing to commence in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday in September next.

Scheme.

1 Prize of \$20,000 is	\$20,000
1 10,000	10,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 2,000	2,000
2 1,500	3,000
8 1,000	8,000
10 500	5,000
20 180	3,600
40 100	4,000
50 50	2,500
450 20	9,000
1,050 10	10,000
7,366 5	36,830

9,000 Prizes, 2 21,886 Tickets 119,430
14,000 Blanks, 5 at 5 Dollars is 119,430
[Not two Blanks to a Prize.]

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 days drawing. All the numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE
First day, will be entitled to a Prize of \$200

Second day, 500

Third day, 500

Fourth day, 500

Fifth day, 500

Sixth day, 500

Seventh day, 500

Eighth day, 500

Ninth day, 1,000

Tenth day, 1,000

Eleventh day, 1,000

Twelfth day, 1,000

Thirteenth day, 1,000

Fourteenth day, 1,000

Fifteenth day, 1,500

Sixteenth day, 5,000

Seventeenth day, 10,000

Eighteenth day, 20,000

The Drawing in the wheel
from the commencement, amounting to
73,790 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of

Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C. thirty days

after the completion of the drawing, subject

to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes

not demanded within twelve months from the

completion of the drawing, will be considered

as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery.

J. WEBB, Commissioner.

Hillsborough, April, 1826.

The attention of the North Carolina public, is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted.

A. D. MURPHÉY.

Tickets in this Lottery for sale at the office

of the Western Carolinian, and by Mr. Charles

Fisher, and others, Salisbury.

21

Land and Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at

Sneedborough. The tract contains about

eleven hundred acres, near five hundred of which

is under cultivation; fronts one mile and a quarter

on the River Pee Dee; two hundred acres of low-ground. The improvements are a two

story Dwelling-House, with all the common and

necessary out-houses; a Grist-Mill, with two

run of stones, and Saw-Mill with one saw, on

the Yadkin Navigation Canal, which runs

through the premises, and affords a full supply

of water at all times. The water-power

machinery is equal to any in the Southern

States, having the advantage of navigation from

the mills, and no chance of being rivalled.

The situation is high and healthy, and has a

number of never-failing Springs.

Terms of payment, and further particulars,

will be made known on application to the sub-

scriber on the premises.

WM. JOHNSON.

Sneedborough, Union county,

August 30th, 1826.

SAM'L. JONES, Jutor.

Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 17, 1826. 24

Notice.

THE copartnership in the *Mercantile business* at Concord, Cabarrus county, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*, will be dissolved about the 20th day of October next, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm, are requested to settle and close their accounts as soon as possible, with *William Brown*, at Concord, by note or otherwise; and those having claims, are requested to present them.

JOHN MURPHY,

12th

WILLIAM BROWN.

Concord, Cabarrus county, July 24, 1826.

TURKEY.

The French papers received since our last have brought intelligence from Constantinople to the 20th of June, which describe more minutely the important events of which that capital has been the theatre, and adds some particulars with which we were not previously acquainted. The object of the Janissaries was not merely to overawe the Government so as to induce it to abandon the measure which displeased them, it was, as in 1807, to depose the Sultan, whom they called "the disciple of the Franks, and no better than a Giaour;" and to place his son, the young Prince Ahmed, on the throne. For that purpose they invested the Seraglio with immense numbers, and would have succeeded, had not the Sultan previously caused artillery, cannoneers, the fire and garden guards, and some of the Asiatic troops, to be brought up by water; so that the rebels, who had no cannon, found themselves arrested at every point. The return of the Emperor himself from the country, the display of the Prophet's standard, and the uprising of the people in support of their Sovereign, had already thrown the Janissaries into consternation, when by the advice of an European Renegado, an Officer in the Turkish service, a brigade of artillery and a detachment of Youths or Asiatics, were landed on their flank, which they immediately assailed with grape shot. The effect of those discharges on the close mass of the rebels was so tremendous that they fled instantaneously back to their barracks, where they shut themselves up, expecting that as usual in former insurrections the business would be settled by negotiation; but the Sultan being now master of the castle and of the principal mosques, adopted a resolution as yet unexampled in Turkish history. He ordered the faithful Mussulmen and the Guards to set the barracks on fire, and to consume the Janissaries in the flames! Twelve thousand of the latter were entrenched in the principal barracks:—the command was obeyed. Favoured by the night and other circumstances, the conflagration grew terrible, and the Janissaries pressed by the flames on the one side, and swept down by the artillery on the other, and having no means of flight, made a desperate sortie, in which though thousands perished, many forced their way out of the capital; and took the road to Adrianople, in the hope of inducing the divisions of their corps stationed there to join them to procure revenge. Another part who failed in escaping beyond the walls, gained some stone khans or warehouses, where they entrenched themselves, and had not yet been wholly reduced when the advices came away.—The Grand Vizier had established his head quarters in the Court of Achmed's mosque, on the Hippodrome, where the standard of the Prophet was still floating. Prisoners were every moment brought in, whose heads were immediately cut off. The Sultan and his Ministers were encamped in the internal court of the Seraglio, and had issued a Hatti-scherif, abolishing the whole corps of Janissaries forever, and conferring many of the privileges which they enjoyed on the conquerors, with the name of "Askeri Mahomedic Djedid Mansourii," or the new Victorious Army of Mahomet. The abolition of the Janissaries was to be carried into effect immediately throughout the empire, but as only 40 ortas were subdued at Constantinople, and there were 156 ortas stationed in various cities, the measure was not likely to be executed without much difficulty and perhaps blood-shed.

Frankfort, July 9.—Up to the 21st of June there had not been any new reaction at Constantinople. The standard of the Prophet, which was planted in the fore court of Seraglio, had been removed into the Mosque of Achmet, formerly the Church of St. Sophia. It is estimated that near 5000 Janissaries had fallen under the sword of the Bostangies. Those killed beyond the Bazaar amount to 15,000 or 16,000. It was on the 28th of June that the Russian Authorities at Odessa received the first news of the bloody scenes at Constantinople. The details do not differ from other accounts which have been published, except that they announce that the palaces of some of the great dignitaries of the Porte had been completely plundered. On the 6th of June, the day of the greatest carnage at Constantinople, it was impossible for the members of the diplomatic corps at Pera to procure Tartsars to send off dispatches to their respective Courts. The English Ambassador, however, on the 19th, succeeded in finding the means of sending letters to London.

CARRYING JOKES TOO FAR.

That worthless vagabond, John Pluck, who carries in his pockets a commission

from the governor of Pennsylvania, as a colonel of the militia of that state, after making a fool of himself, and a thousand others who went to see him in this city, has gone on a tour through the eastern states. At Providence he was gashed as the "lion" of the day, and at Boston his arrival is announced, accompanied by a biographical sketch. If the *fool* ended here it would not be so bad; but it appears that on the voyage from New York to Boston, in the steamboat Washington, a meeting of the passengers was held, a chairman and secretary named, and Pluck was nominated for vice president of the U. States, in connexion with Philadelphia nomination of gen. Jackson for president. The resolutions are signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the usual form at Providence. Now we look upon this procedure as absolutely disgraceful. To say that it is a mere matter of sport, of fun and frolic, is no excuse. If the miserable representative of Gov. Shultz's military character, is willing to go through the country dressed like a military zany, and exhibiting himself to the friends of vulgar sport for a shilling a piece, he has a right to do so—and the civil authorities have a right to take him up as a vagrant. But to couple his name in this manner with that of Jackson—the Hero of New Orleans—who is a pure and elevated patriot, and a real benefactor to his country, is in every point of view inexcusable, and disgraceful to the authors. Gen. Jackson has a right to compete with Mr. Adams, or any body else, for the presidency, and his friends have a right to support him. It is true, he is not the candidate of our choice, and will not be, so long as Mr. Adams administers the government with the same just and enlightened views, and the same inflexibility of purpose, which have thus far marked his residential career. But we honour Jackson as a man of talents and great bravery, of a high and chivalrous character, of unbending and uncompromising integrity, and as an ardent lover of his country. And we despise the man, when yielding a fair and honourable support to the candidate of his choice, will not conduct himself with equal fairness and honour towards a high-minded opponent.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.

THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS.

We find the following excellent letter in the appendix to Mr. J. E. Sprague's interesting Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Adams, on the death of his wife.

MONTICELLO, NOV. 13, 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, announce the fatal event of which your letter of October 20th had given me ominous foreboding. Tried myself in the school of affliction, by the loss of every form of connexion which can rive the human heart, I know well and feel what you have lost;—what you have suffered,—are suffering,—and have yet to endure. The same trials have taught me that, for ill so innumerable, time and silence are the only medicines. I will not therefore, by useless condolences, open afresh the sluices of your grief, nor, although mingling sincerely my tears with yours, will I say a word more, where words are vain; but that it is of some comfort to us both, that the term is not very distant, at which we are to deposit, in the same ceremony, our sorrows and our suffering bodies; and to ascend, in essence, to an extatic meeting with the friends we have loved and lost, and whom we shall still love and never lose again. God bless you and support you under your heavy affliction.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

REMARKABLE DREAM.

Being in company the other day when the conversation turned upon Dreams, I related one, which, as it happened to my own father, I can answer for the truth of it. About the year 1731, my father, Mr. D. of K.—, in the county of Cumberland, came to Edinburgh to attend the classes, having the advantage of an uncle in the regiment then in the Castle, and remained under the protection of his uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Griffiths, during the winter. When spring arrived, Mr. D. and three or four young gentlemen from England, (his intimates,) made parties to visit all the neighboring places about Edinburgh, Roslin, Arthur's Seat, Craig Millat, &c. &c. Coming home one evening from some of those places, Mr. D. said "We have made a party to go to a fishing to Inch-Keith to-morrow, if the morning is fine, and have bespoken our boat; we shall be off at six. No objection being made, they

separated for the night. Mrs. Griffiths had not been long asleep till she screamed out in the most violent agitated manner: "The boat is sinking; save, oh save them!" The Major awoke her, and said, "Were you uneasy about the fishing party?" "Oh no," said she, "I had not once thought of it." She then composed herself, and soon fell asleep again; in about another hour, she cried out in a dreadful fright, "I see the boat is going down." The Major again awoke her, and she said, "It has been swing to the other dream I had: for I feel no uneasiness about it." After some conversation they both fell sound asleep, but no rest could be obtained for her; in the most extreme agony she again screamed, "They are gone, the boat is sunk!" When the Major awoke her, she said, "Now I cannot rest; Mr. D. must not go, for I feel, should he go, I would be miserable till his return; the thoughts of it would almost kill me." She instantly arose, threw on her wrapping gown, went to his bed-side, for his room was next to their own, and with great difficulty she got his promise to remain at home. "But what am I to say to my young friends, whom I was to meet at Leith at six o'clock?" With great truth you may say your aunt is ill, for I am so at present: consider you are an only son, under our protection, and should any thing happen to you, it would be my death? Mr. D. immediately wrote a note to his friends, saying that he was prevented joining them, and sent his servant with it to Leith. The morning came in most beautifully, and continued so till three o'clock, when a violent storm arose, and in an instant the boat and all that were in it went to the bottom, and were never more heard of, nor was any part of it ever seen. I often heard the story from my father, who always added, "It has not made me superstitious, but with awful gratitude, I never can forget, my life, by Providence, was saved by a dream."

THOMAS JEFFERSON and JOHN ADAMS.

We find the following excellent letter in the appendix to Mr. J. E. Sprague's interesting Eulogy on John Adams and Thomas Jefferson.

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MONTICELLO, NOV. 13, 1818.

The public papers, my dear friend, announce the fatal event of which your letter of October 20th had given me ominous foreboding.

These frivolities should be carefully discouraged, and the dangerous assumptions by every real friend of liberty opposed. They are the first robes in which a republic advances to aristocracy, thence to monarchy; and from monarchy to oppression and extravagance.

We have such a squeamish reverence

for epithets, that whenever we

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

New York, Sept. 7.—The Edward Quesnel, Captain Hawkins, has arrived this forenoon from Havre, bringing us a variety of files of Paris papers to the 21st of July, inclusive.

The Constitution, of the 31st July, contains the proclamation of the Portuguese regency, accompanied with the decrees of the Brazilian Emperor, by which an election of deputies to the Cortes is ordered, in compliance with the provisions of the new Constitution. The proclamation is said to have been received with the greatest joy by the people of Lisbon, and the provinces heard from.

The choice of the new ministry is also acceptable. M. Silvester Pinheiro Ferreira is to be at the head of affairs, who was three times appointed Minister of Foreign Relations by the deceased King.

The prohibition which has subsisted in the Principality of Lunenburg, since 1767, to export tan, oak, and birch bark, is revoked.

It is again rumoured that Count Capo d'Istria, who is a Greek by birth, and whose dismissal by the Emperor Alexander was obtained by Prince Metternich, is recalled to St. Petersburg, and will there enter again into the Administration.

The Augsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Constantinople of the 27th July, which, in its details, differs but little from that already known. The following passage, however, is worthy of observation.

"We are assured that 15,000 Janissaries perished, including 4000 who were buried in the barracks in Almeida." The Sultan has declared, in full Divan, his fixed resolution of changing everything in the Empire, the civil as well as the military organization, and concluded his speech by these memorable words, which certainly none of his predecessors would have dared to pronounce: "I will have no more of the ancient order of things, such as it was. Every thing must be established upon a new footing." The capital is tranquil, and a new era has commenced for the Ottoman Empire. The populace were gained by a reduction in the price of provisions."

An American squadron has cast anchor in the roadstead of Smyrna. The object of its arrival there is supposed to be to protect the merchant vessels of the United States against piratical attacks.

A slip from the office of the Boston Patriot furnishes us with advices from Batavia to the 8th of April.

BATAVIA, APRIL 6.—We addressed you per Telegraph down to 2d instant, giving all the information that we deemed interesting—since when but little has occurred. Some bold pirates have appeared off Rembang, and the steam-boat is after them. No event has transpired from the Insurgents, and we believe their numbers and movements are generally exaggerated. The rebels do not discover energy or enterprise, and the Dutch are too weak to exhibit. Samarang and Sourabaya, are no doubt, perfectly safe from the enemy. The disturbances apprehended in Cheribon have not broke out, and all appears quiet in Packalangang. We should not be surprised if a peace is brought soon, and hope it may be—little or no business doing—prices of almost every article nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lady in Brimfield (Massachusetts), has, in a little more than six years, become the mother of six sons, the oldest having been born September 16, 1819, and the youngest, February 3, 1826, and they bear the following very imposing names, viz: James Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, John Adams, Aaron de La Fayette, and Simon Bolivar. Success attend them—and may the seventh be named Hippocrates.

A horse, believed to have been bitten by a mad dog, and to have been mad for the last two days, broke out of a stable one night last week, at the Orange Tree, in 6th street, above Poplar Lane, Philadelphia, and galloped violently down sixth to Green street, where he fell down on a heap of bricks, and was killed by the people. The horse was valuable, and the property of T. Camac, Esq. He had attempted, and was near making his way into a tavern, the keeper of which, and his guests, were exceedingly alarmed.

Joseph Cavender, an old revolutionary soldier committed suicide last month, near Hopkinsville Kentucky, by drinking laudanum. On the previous day, he showed to several persons two phials full, which he said he had procured for that purpose. He was an honest innocent old man, and there is a general regret in his neighborhood, that he should have committed such an act.

Thirteen hundred woodpeckers were killed a short time since, in the vicinity of Connersville, Indiana, by a party of twelve. The practice of destroying birds until the species become extinct is extremely hazardous; the experiment has been made in different sections of the country, and almost invariably some destructive insect has multiplied to such an extent as to do ten-fold more injury to the crops than the birds are capable of doing. Even the woodpeckers, in some parts of the country, may be a protection to the farmer.

In Great Britain there die every year, about 352,700; every month 27,735; every week 6,363; every day 900; and every hour 39.

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The New-York Times says—"A friend has obligingly handed us an extract of a letter dated Mexico, 11th of July, from our Minister, Mr. Poinsett, in which he states that he had just concluded and signed a treaty of amity and commerce with that country, and that he did not apprehend any difficulty in the Congress there, although the treaty must be approved by both Houses."

A very extraordinary elopement lately took place in England. The traitor was Lady Ashley, wife of Sir Jacob Ashley, daughter of Sir Henry Dashwood, and sister to the Marchioness of Ely. She eloped with Capt. Garth, son of Gen. Garth. The husband of the lady enjoys a fortune of 47,000 a year, while her paramour is not worth that number of half-pence. The lady and the Captain are both about 25 years of age.

An American officer who lately visited Tunis, states on the authority of a lady resident there, that there are in that city in the course of the year not less than 10 apostacies from the Christian faith. Heretics who possess any talent are immediately taken into favor, and loaded with riches and honors. The whole number of Christians residing permanently at Tunis is 1500. They have churches and a convent.

NATIVE COFFEE.

It has long been a desideratum what would make a substitute for Coffee, and many experiments have been made with a view to discover a substitute. The question is at length solved, and a material for coffee has been found which, when prepared, cannot be distinguished from Mocha of the first quality. The following recipe for making it, it is hoped, will be extracted, and the experiment tried by those who are interested or curious on the subject:

Shell the common chestnut, roast and grind it as you do coffee grains—mix some succory or chicory with the chestnut powder, as is commonly done with coffee, and in the same proportion, and you will find it so palatable and pleasant that you will never again feel disposed to purchase foreign coffee.

[N.Y. Adr. Adv.

In New Hampshire there are fifty cotton and woollen manufactories. They manufacture, annually, 30 million yards of cloth.

M. Vroolick, a philosopher of Amsterdam has recently ascertained by satisfactory experiments that the mustachial bristles about the mouth and eyes of cats rabbits, &c. are peculiar organs of touch, designed to guide them in the dark, when they can make no use of their eyes. We believe it is commonly supposed that they are connected with the sense of smelling.

FOREIGN MINISTERS.

We gave last week, an extract from one of Mr. Carter's letters from Europe, descriptive of the splendor of our minister, Mr. Brown's, style of living in Paris. Now we cannot but think that a more republican and plain style, would better become the representative of our Country. Should no change be made in these things, our republic will soon become as gaudy and tinselled as the best jewelled monarchy extant.—Whilst upon this theme, we would remark that we have seen the dress of one of our Charge *De Affaires* to South America, and will try to describe it to our readers.—A blue cloth Coat, worked with gold four or five inches deep, upon the lapels; cuffs, breasts, and collar, with gold buttons; white waist-coat worked to match, with gold buttons, and other gold insignia to correspond! The cost we forget. What would be the surprise of one of our honest farmers, if he could be transported to a levee, and see a minister of America, a Democratic Republican, strutting about in a gold lace coat, waist-coat, &c.—Would he believe that that man represented republicanism? We doubt it. Yet, this is nothing to the palace, and gold dishes, knives and forks, spoons, etc. of the minister. Is there no necessity for reform?—But this must begin with the President.

IMPROVED TACTICS.

New York, Aug. 26.—We had the pleasure of witnessing a militia drill at Richmond, upon Staten Island, yesterday afternoon; and a new idea in tactics was developed. The corps upon duty consisted of the officers and non-commissioned officers, performing the infantry drill with muskets; and in addition to the usual armor, we observed that about every other man had a *segar* in his mouth, which he puffed away lustily between every word of command.

J. G. A. Wren, Esq. of N. Carolina, formerly a merchant in Mobile, has been appointed by the President and Senate, Consul at Laguira, in South-America.

Salisbury:

SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

JACKSON MEETING in BOSTON.

We have before us, the proceedings of a large meeting of the friends to Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, held lately in the city of Boston. We are obliged to decline publishing them on account of their great length, (as well as their marked character) although we have been particularly requested to do so by many of our friends. (C) And we would here remind our correspondents, that *politicity*, as often as anything else, is the cause of our omitting their favors. The meeting in Boston adopted a long preamble and resolutions, giving their reasons for preferring the Hero of New-Orleans, and pledging their support to him at the ensuing election. They also adopted an address to the people, in which Messrs. Clay and Adams are not handled with gloves on. The proceedings of this meeting, evince the fact, that even in Boston, there exists a strong opposition to the administration.

WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the Board of Agriculture of North-Carolina, it was ordered, that a part of the annual grant of the state to the Board, should be expended in purchasing a parcel of the *white flint wheat*, so celebrated at the north, to be distributed throughout the state, by means of the County Agricultural Societies. We should be pleased to hear that this order has been carried into effect. If, however, the purchase of the wheat has not already been made, we fear that it is now almost too late to do it in time for this season. In a few weeks, the farmers of this part of the state will have put in their seed wheat.

We believe that one of the Editors of the Raleigh Register is the Secretary of the Board. If so, we would be glad to know from him, whether the order for the purchase has been executed; and if so, then why the distribution has not been made? On the other hand, if it has been neglected, the public ought to know who is to blame in the business.

J CASE IN POINT.

James Pleasant, of Virginia, was, a short time since, appointed by the Governor of that state one of the judges of the General Court. He accepted of the office; but after his acceptance, he ascertained that his appointment was rather unpopular in the district where he was to reside; and unwilling to fill an office against the wishes of the people, he determined to send back to the Governor his commission, in order that some other person might be appointed who would be more acceptable to the public.

It is to be regretted that a certain justice recently appointed in this state, does not take the same view of the subject. We believe the most popular act he could now do, would be to imitate James Pleasant, of Virginia.

COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

We give place, in this week's paper, to a communication from a subscriber, on the subject of "Colonizing the Blacks." We doubt whether the views and sentiments of this piece will meet the general approbation of our readers. It is a dangerous subject to meddle with, and one which the people of the South are, and ought to be, extremely jealous. We, however, deem it nothing but justice, as "Theophilus" has written in respectful language, to let him be heard. Professing an impartial course, we never exclude from our columns a communication merely because it does not agree with our own sentiments. Let every cause be heard;—if it is good, that it may be sustained;—if bad, that it may be exposed and put down.

BRIDGE BURNING.

Matthew and John Kincaid, were tried at the last term of the superior court for Kennewick county, Virginia, for burning a new and elegant bridge, completed the last season, over the Gauley river, in the western part of Virginia; the jury found \$4000 damages against each of the parties; and the court sentenced them, besides, to be imprisoned in the county jail three years, to stand in the public pillory one hour during a public court week each year, and at the expiration of the three years, to give bail, one thousand dollars each, to keep the peace for the space of seven years. This is a heavy penalty, but not disproportionate, in our view, to the malignity of the crime, and the mischief attendant on it. It appears that John Kincaid was the proprietor of the land on each side of the river where the bridge was built; and that Matthew Kincaid was his son. They were awarded a reasonable price for the land, by the bridge company; but were dissatisfied; and formed a resolution to destroy the bridge, sooner or later.

(C) There is a special law of this state, making it felony to destroy bridges.

Death by Lightning.—We learn, that during a thunder storm, week before last, a child of Mr. King, living on the west border of this county, was killed by lightning. It appears that a new chimney was building to Mr. King's house, and of course the house partially open: as the storm came on, the rain blew into the house, and Mrs. King went out, and got on the scaffolding round the chimney, to fasten up a blanket to keep out the rain: her little child had followed her, and

stood at the foot of the scaffold post: during the time the mother was up, there were some severe peals of thunder; when she came down, she found her child lying dead, without any bruise on it. Mr. King was not then at home.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE LATE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. EDITOR: The Editor of the "Carolina Observer," in his paper of the 13th inst., after some very just remarks on the appointment of Judge Mangum, closes with an observation which is evidently incorrect. He says—"The Governor having been mentioned in one of the articles alluded to above, we think no blame can attach to him for this or any other appointment. If we mistake not, he has no vote; his duty being performed merely by making known the vacancy, and naming the candidates." This is an exposition of the Governor's powers, which the letter of the Constitution will not sustain. Read the 20th section of the Constitution: "That in every case, where any officer, the right of whose appointment, is by this constitution vested in the General Assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by other means become vacant, the Governor shall have power, with the advice of the Council of State, to fill up such vacancy, by granting a temporary commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the General Assembly."

The power here granted to the Governor, is precisely the same power as is granted by the Constitution of the United States, under similar circumstances, to the President of the U. S.: If any difference, the expressions in the state constitution are stronger than those in the federal constitution. Now who has ever heard of the President of the United States laying before the Senate the names of every person applying for the vacant office? The plain letter of the constitution shows, that the duty of the Governor is, in effect, to say to the Council, "Gentlemen, to fill the vacancy in question, I propose to commission A. B: I ask for the advice of the Council." The subject is then legitimately before the Council;—if they give their advice against commissioning A. B, then let the Governor name C. D.—and so on, until the Council give their advice in the affirmative.

Instead of this course, it is said that Governor Miller, and after him Governor Burton, at once placed before the council every name that had been mentioned or hinted for the office, and thus yielding the power, and shifting the responsibility, to the council;—making those gentlemen, not a *council of advice*, as contemplated by the constitution, but a *council of appointment*! The present councillors, too, instead of resisting this manoeuvre of his Excellency to avoid responsibility, gladly seized the occasion to exercise a "little brief authority," which they have no right to exercise.

This subject is capable of ample illustration, to show that the Governor, under the constitution, ought to name or nominate, one person at a time, to the council, not for that body to appoint, but to advise on. But no illustration is necessary; read the constitution, and common sense will at once show that it is intended for the governor to do something more than "merely to make known the vacancy, and name the candidates"—things which, it is presumable are as well known to the council as to the governor.

But, let justice be done to Governor Burton, in this matter. He is not without a precedent. As hinted before, his predecessor, the late Hon. William Miller, or *pardon*, and *reprise* memory, pursued the same irresponsible course, and probably from the same motives. Nor is this the only particular in which the administration of these two gentlemen resemble one another. The *pardon*, from the gallows, of Negro Jim, lately convicted in Davidson county, for perpetrating a *rape* on the body of a white woman, might be adduced as another fact, to run out the parallel.

If the love of losing popularity be the motive that influences the present incumbent, it appears to me, that it impels him in a wrong direction. He should rather imitate John Branch, than WILLIAM MILLER. His maxim should be, never assume any power not granted by the constitution, or law; and those granted, always exercise with a fearless discretion.

JUSTICE.

William Miller, in the full tide of his mistaken lenity, never snatched from the gallows a scoundrel more deserving it, than negro Jim. He has been long noted for his villainies. Last summer, he broke into his Master's chest, and robbed him of a hundred silver dollars; he robbed a Mr. Palmer of his pocket-book, containing more than \$300; he threatened to kill a white woman, who knew of his theft, and actually did commit a *rape* on her, intending to follow it up by her master, as it is believed, had he not been taken in the act; he was convicted for the *rape*,—and Governor Burton condemned him.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

COLONIZING THE BLACKS.

MR. EDITOR: In the last Carolinian (No. 325) I find the following brief statement and interrogatory: "It is computed that the Blacks increase 60,000 a year in this country; and that the Colonization Society remove one thousand a year. [At this rate, how long a time will it require to rid the country of them?]"

If this view of the subject is intended to show that the Colonization Society is likely to fall short of its object, it must have proceeded from a very limited acquaintance with the design of that institution. If it is not generally known, it ought to be, that the Manumission and Colonization Societies are intended only as the means of bringing into operation a more potent agency. In a work of this nature, there are several parts to be performed. The first is, to stir up and direct public attention to the subject; and show, by practical experiment, that the object is attainable.

This must be done by the liberal and patriotic exertions of enterprising individuals, combined with the noble, the disinterested munificence of self-created societies—(if I may use the term *self-created society*, to express a social capacity voluntarily created by the people.) This done, the Legislatures of the several states must carry on the process, till Congress finds the country prepared to receive and patronize cheerfully, a course of national policy, calculated eventually to purge the land of *Slaves*, *Slavery*, and *Negroes*.

These societies are doing, and likely to finish, all they have undertaken, or ever expected to do. They are showing that slavery is both an evil and a crime; and are making daily appeals to the justice, the humanity, and the religion, of their country, in behalf of a violated and abused people. It is only meant to remove enough to demonstrate with certainty that Government can remove the rest. Not less than Ten Thousand have already gone,—some to Hayti, some to Liberia. By going to the latter place, their situation becomes completely happy; by going to Hayti, emigrants find a vast change for the better; and a great part of the dissatisfaction said to have been among them, turns out to be false.

Now, if individual munificence, in the short space of three or four years, can restore to their native rights Ten Thousand, and render them happy,—what may we not look for, when government shall undertake the work in good earnest? Actual experiment has shown the way. Surely, our country has too much enterprise and magnanimity, to suffer the present auspicious moment to pass unimproved.

THEOPHILUS.

Randolph county, Sept. 7, 1826.

The Quebec Gazette mentions the singular case of the body of a woman found undecayed in the old cemetery of St. Francois, Riviere du Sud, after being buried 45 years. It is neither petrified, nor ossified, but has been preserved by its extraordinary fatness. The head and part of the feet were wanting, but the other parts of the body were quite perfect, and the flesh retained its fullness and freshness of appearance. This was the case also with the interior coatings of the body, particularly the lungs and stomach, into which large incisions were made. An attempt was made to remove it to the museum at Quebec, but it met with opposition from the inhabitants and relatives of the deceased, and it was abandoned.

The London Morning Chronicle gravely announced, at the close of the month of May, that "a subscription for the relief of the late President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, had commenced, in his native town, Boston."

The man who exhibited himself in England as a living skeleton, grew so fat on his success, that he is now exhibiting himself in France as a second Daniel Lambert.

A Swedish 74 and frigate, which were labelled by their crews for the payment of their wages, were lately put up at auction at New York. The 74 was knocked down for \$70,000, but was no sale. The frigate brought \$33,200.

A labourer, on the Ohio Canal, wantonly killed 3 or 4 of his fellow labourers for taking a bottle of whiskey from his knapsack.

The subscriptions in favour of a voyage of discovery, by Mr. Reynolds, are progressing, headed by the names of the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, the Post Master General, Gen. Macomb, with number of respectable citizens.

The number of arrivals at Wilmington, in this State, during the year ending the 3

THE LATE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

The Catawba Journal, and a writer in the Western Carolinian complain, and with much reason, we think, of the appointment of Judge Mangum to the bench of the Superior Courts, by the Council of State. The main ground of complaint is, that Judge Mangum resides in Orange County, which has had more of these appointments within the last ten years than the whole of the State besides; and where three out of the six Judges now reside. This is a very unfair distribution, or rather monopoly, of an office equally important to every part of the State; since the incumbents are frequently called on to exercise some of their functions between the terms of the Courts. A person here having business with one of the Judges must go 80 miles to Hillsborough; from Wilmington 110 miles to Newbern; and from the extreme western part of the State about the same distance. If the Judges were appointed from different parts of the State, say one from each Judicial District, this inconvenience would be materially lessened. It is very justly remarked, that Mr. Mangum's standing, either as a Lawyer or a Judge, is not so respectable as to outweigh these considerations of inconvenience.

We have heard other objections to the appointment, which it is needless to mention—it is as popular here as in the west, and a strong hope is entertained that the Legislature will not confirm it.

Fayetteville Observer.

CHEAP TRAVELLING.

The price of travelling in the Canal Packet Boats, on the whole line between Schenectady and Buffalo, is three cents per mile, including board, or two cents without board.

A late New York Evening Post exemplifies the truth of the above statement, in the publication of an anecdote respecting an itinerant merchant, commonly called a pedler, who conveniently took passage on board of one of the Canal boats just before dinner. He made a very comfortable meal, and expressed himself very well satisfied with the accommodations, and in particular, with the provisions. After having been dragged *two miles* on the big ditch, he took a polite and affectionate leave of the captain, regretting that he could not longer enjoy the pleasure of inland navigation; and tendering a *sixpence* for his passage. The captain said he must *pay for his dinner*—but the pedler showed him the rates, which were three cents a mile, including *feud*; and departed leisurely to pursue his mercantile speculations.

The Lone Mountain.—A letter from a gentleman to the Editor of the Georgia Statesman, says, "About two hours' ride from this, there is a lone, solitary Rock, that lifts its awful brow more than a thousand feet above all of the surrounding objects of the wilderness. It looks like the strong tower of some antediluvian monarch. Its exterior is bare and bleak. It is about seven miles in circumference—and about twice its breadth in length—is, by actual measurement, two thousand two hundred and twenty six feet above the surface of the creek which flows at its base, and is in latitude 33° 60' N. in the county of DeKalb, in Georgia."

The Boston Traveller mentions that the demand for that able work, the *North-American Review*, has increased so much of late, that a second edition of the last two numbers, and a third edition of a previous number, are now in press. The list of subscribers continues to be augmented by names from South America, England, and other parts of the Eastern Continent. It has been for some time regularly republished in England, and meets with an extensive sale.

We understand that Mr. Dawkins, the Commissioner to the Congress at Panama, left that place upon the adjournment of Congress, and has returned to England. Both his Secretaries had died at Panama. The Dutch Commissioner had gone to La Vera Cruz, with the view of being on the spot, as is supposed, at the re-assembling of the Congress, in the Territory of Mexico. *At. Journal.*

GRASS-HOPPERS.

The editor of the paper printed at Poultney, Vermont, says that the quantity of grasshoppers in that part of the country, are equal to about 15 bushels to the acre; and that they destroy grass, corn, and potato tops, strip the orchards, and forest trees of their foliage, and strip the mulberry leaves to the very stock. A gentleman riding along out of curiosity stopped to see how many was killed by each step of his horse's feet and found, in some horse tracks, as many as a dozen dead; while the air was filled with them. They are said to be a new kind, that fly a distance without lighting. We suspect they must be akin to those mentioned by Mr. Vaux, the proper British traveller, as prevailing in thick masses in the interior of New York, and eat his gun stock off from the barrel seen after he laid down.

A silver mine has, it seems, been discovered in Adams county, Penn. An attempt is making to form a company to work it. From the following certificate which we copy from the advertising part of the Baltimore Chronicle, it would appear that the ore is of considerable richness.

Baltimore, Aug. 23d, 1826.

I do hereby certify, that I have extracted out of 25 or 30 lbs. of ore, coming from the place of Thomas Barnes and Robert Wesley, 11 ounces of silver, the cost required to make the extraction amounted only to three dollars, and it is my belief, that the iron and lead contained in the ore, will, if carried on a large scale, pay for producing the silver.

From the Cincinnati Register, we learn that Mr. Jesse Reedar, a citizen of that place, has recently invented an instrument which has long been a desideratum in mathematical operations. It is called a *Universal Mathematical Measuring Instrument*, and is calculated to afford new facilities, in taking courses and distances, without the use of any other instrument. It will therefore supersede the use of the chain, &c. in ascertaining the length of any right line, enabling a person, without changing his station, to take the course and distance to an object by observation and inspection on the instrument, instead of the ordinary plan heretofore used for taking field notes. It will readily be perceived that this will be a great acquisition to surveyors, and we congratulate them upon the discovery of an instrument which will so much diminish their labor."

Sir W. Scott, in his article in the Quarterly Review, on the Colloden papers, mentions a characteristic instance of an old Highland warrior's mode of pardon. "You must forgive even your bitterest enemy, Kenmuir, now," said the Confessor to him, as he lay gasping on his death bed. "Well, if I must, I must," replied the chieftain; "but my curse lie upon you Donald," turning towards his son, "if you forgive him."

At public meetings lately held in the counties of Bucks and Westmoreland, Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted, eulogizing the character and qualifications of Gen. Jackson for the Presidency.

The *Tarborough Free Press* says, in this district, we understand that *Richard Hines*, Esq. the present member, and *Thos. H. Hall*, formerly a member, are candidates for Congress, at the ensuing election.

The editor of the *New Hampshire Statesman*, has lost two subscribers from his paper, on account of the injury the produce sustained from the *grasshoppers*. Why not bring an action against them for damages? Without doubt he would recover.

It is stated in a late *Athens Sentinel*, that Major Merriweather has declined being a candidate for a seat in the Congress of the United States, and that General Walter Colquitt will offer in his stead.

Safe Offer.—The citizens of Oxford (N. Y.) have offered a reward of \$300 to any person who will discover "an inexhaustible coal bed" in Chenango county! The citizens have the safe side of the question. How is the fact of *inexhaustibility* to be determined.

It is stated that 9000 strangers have visited Saratoga Springs during the present season. At present there are 1000 drinking the water. In one day 32 post coaches and hacks arrived with fresh cargoes.

A curious phenomenon was observed a short time since in Winchester, in England. A shower of rain fell for several minutes—the moon and stars shining bright all the time, and not a cloud to be seen in the heavens.

New-York Statesman.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 2.—The appearance of this capital is still very gloomy and it would, perhaps, be incorrect to attribute this general sadness only to the ceremonies which have succeeded each other for some months. Almost all the houses of the grandees are inaccessible.

There are no assemblies anywhere. The strangers, who are numerous in St. Petersburg, are induced, as their only amusement, to visit the public monuments, and the Court, when it is here. The sudden death of the Empress Elizabeth, threw all classes into consternation, particularly the people, by whom she was beloved. It is confirmed that none of the conspirators will suffer capital punishment. Besides, that the emperor Nicholas is naturally disposed to clemency, he seems to think that chastisements inflicted, even on great criminals, would only augment the misfortunes which, for some time, have overwhelmed this empire. The diplomatic body assisted, the day before yesterday, at the funeral service to the memory of her Majesty the empress, the widow of

Alexander. In the evening, Marshal, the Duke of Ragusa, Envoy Extraordinary of His most Christian Majesty, assisted at the ceremony celebrated in the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul. The French journal of this town is filled with the details of the ceremonial observed on the arrival of the body of the Empress Elizabeth. The reigning Emperor and Empress are always present at the services performed evening and morning in the cathedral. The emperor, who duly appreciates the devotedness and loyalty of his subjects, has authorized the ensign of the dragoon guard, Sierwood, to add to his family name that of "Faithful," in recompense for his conduct at the time of the conspiracy formed against the Emperor, against the security of the empire.

The Senate have received orders to devise armoria, bearings, or the family of the young officer.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

PREMIUMS.

The singular, and as far as on acquaintance with periodical literature extends unprecedented success which has continued to attend the Album, and Ladies' Weekly Gazette, since its commencement, compels us to pay for a moment with pleasure and gratitude. We are at this moment enabled to print a weekly edition of near *TWO THOUSAND* copies. Success so unexampled, and encouraging so flattering, call for corresponding exertions, and evidence of a di position on our part to keep pace with public liberality, we offer, in premium, the sum of *TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS*, as follows:

For the best original Tale, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Tale, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the best original Essay, fifty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original Essay twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the best original poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, thirty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

For the second best original poem, not exceeding one hundred lines, twenty dollars in cash, or a Gold Medal of the same value.

Articles intended for the above premiums, all of which it is understood, will be at the disposal of the Editor, are to be forwarded, free of expense, to Thomas C. Clarke, proprietor of "The Album and Ladies' Weekly Gazette," Philadelphia, as follows:—The Tales on or before the first day of December next. The Essays on or before the twentieth day of January next—and the Poems on or before the twenty-second day of Feb. next, each article to be accompanied with a sealed note, containing the writer's name and address, which will in no case be opened, unless a premium be awarded to the writer thereof.

Subscriptions for the "Album," the editor of which offers the above premiums, received at the Office of the Western Carolinian. The paper is published weekly, in Philadelphia, \$2 per annum. We would recommend the work as a very interesting one, to those ladies who are fond of miscellaneous reading, of a chaste and entertaining character. We will pleasure forward on the names of those ladies in this part of the country, who would wish to procure the work.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 13.

Cotton, 8 a 8½; flour, fine, 5 a 6; superfine scance, \$7½; wheat, \$1 a 1½; whiskey, 45 to 55; peach brandy, 60 a 70; apple do. 55 60; corn, 75 a 80; bacon, 11 14; salt, Turks Island, 1½ a 8 per bush.; molasses, 42 43; sugar, muscovado, 10 a 11; coffee, prime, green, 15 20; 2d and 3d, quality, 15 a 18; tea, hyson, \$1 a 20 a 25; flaxseed, 75; tallow, 11 a 12; beeswax, 30 a 32; rice, 50 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ a 6, pr. 100 lb.; tobacco, leaf, \$3 a 4½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cent.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Sept. 11.

Cotton, S. Island, 22 a 30; stained do. 8 a 10 Maine and Santee, 17 a 20; short staple, 8 a 19 cents; Whiskey, 4 a 55 cents; Bacon, 8 9, hams, 11 a 12; Lard, 9 a 10½; Barding, Dundee and Inverness, 42 a 43; Coffe, Prime, Green, 17 a 18; Inf. to good, 13 to 16; Georgia Banks, 1—1 to 1½ percent discount; Cotten.—Some few sales of Uplands have been effected within the range of our quotations, but there has been nothing doing in Sea-islands.

Flour.—We quote this article the same as last week—some lots have gone off at 5½.

Corn.—Continues steady at last week's prices. Cots have declined to 48 a 52 cents.

CAMDEN PRICES, Sept. 9.

Cotton, 7½ a 8½; corn, \$1 a 1½; bacon, 11½ to 12½; whiskey, 45 a 50; brandy, 60 65; tallow 11 a 12; flour, 6 50 to 7 50; tobacco, (manufactured) 12 to 15.

Married,

In this county, on the 3d inst., by M. Pinkston, Esq.—Mr. Vincent Willis to Miss Polly Simpson.—Also, in Davidson county, on the 8th inst. Mr. John Wiscer to Miss Lucy Ann Reed.

In Rutherford county, on the 24th of August last, by the Rev. Drury Robbins, Mr. John S. Ford to Miss Sophia Weston Camp.

DIED,

In Mecklenburg county, (Waxaws) on the 1st inst. of a bilious cholic, Mrs. Elizabeth Walkup, wife of Robert Walkup, Esq. in the 40th year of her age. The disease was too obstinate to be made to yield to any medical assistance; and she lived but 8 hours after she was attacked. She cheerfully submitted to her fate, under a hope of resurrection to eternal happiness. In the death of this exemplary lady, society has lost a good member, and the settlement an excellent neighbor. She was an affectionate wife, and an indulgent but prudent mother. Her piety and holy walk through life endeared her to all her Christian acquaintances, and gave her an unshaken confidence in God. She has left an affectionate husband, and seven children, with many relatives and friends, to weep over her early grave.

COMMUNICATED.

At New-York, Sept. 4, the Hon. William P. Van Ness. He died at the house of J. O. Hoffman, Esq. without a moment's sickness, or any apparent pain. Judge Van Ness, after having filled several honourable public stations under the State Government, has been for the last fourteen years the United States District Judge for the Southern District of New-York.

Died, in Montgomery, Alabama, on the 12th August last, after a confinement of three days by the bilious cholic, Andrew M'Brady, Esq. deeply lamented.

Mr. M'Brady was born in Charleston, S. C. but his family, when he was in his infancy, removed to Salisbury, in North-Carolina, where he received a good education, preparatory to his entering on the stage of public usefulness. He was honoured by many offices of trust in the county of Mecklenburg, and was elected Sheriff of that county.

Since his residence among us, his conduct has been marked by temperance, urbanity, enterprise, and brotherly love. No asperion has ever tinged his character, nor the hand of slander dared to point the finger of scorn against him. For several years he has been an acting magistrate in this county, in which capacity he gave general satisfaction; his decisions were uninfused by prejudice and passion—they were the result of calm deliberation, and a disposition to do justice. The death of such a man is a loss to the community.

Mr. M'Brady, who, at the time of his decease, was Master of Montgomery Lodge, was greatly beloved by his *companions* and *brothers*; and his mortal remains were entombed by them on Sunday last with appropriate Masonic honours, under the direction of Mr. N. E. Benson, Grand Master of the State.

A disconsolate widow, and three children, remain to lament this sudden and sorrowful bereavement.

Alabama Journal.

Regimental Order.

Head-Quarter, Salisbury.
8th September, 1826.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, composing the First Rowan (or 6d) Regiment N. C. Militia, will assemble in the town of Salisbury, on Friday, the 20th day of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, prepared for such military evolutions as the law prescribes, and the commanding officers may deem expedient to go through. The Reg't will form in town, on south main-street, displaying in line from the left, the left wing resting on the west corner of the court-house; and be prepared to march to the field, by ten o'clock, for regimental review and inspection by the Col. Comdt. Commandants of companies are enjoined to be punctual in making Returns of their companies on that day.

The Col. Comdt. cherishes a hope, that the 6d, the largest, the oldest, and, as he fondly hopes, uniting in its ranks more patriotism, more of that *esprit du corps*, which constitutes the real souls of freemen, than any regiment in the 7th brigade, will, on this occasion, show itself emulous of excelling in its *display* of marching to the whole world, that *citizen-soldiers* are a safe bulwark to the liberties and rights of freemen.

By order of Col. Wm. H. Kerr.

1w

Salisbury Light Infantry

BLUES.

ATTENTION! You are hereby notified, that the next day of parade will be on Saturday, 14th of October next. You will therefore appear at the court-house, at 10 o'clock on that day, equipped according to law.

LEWIS UTZMAN, O. S.

September 22nd, 1826.

1w

New Cotton Gin.

WILLIAM GRAY, respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now got his *Cotton Gin* in complete order, with his *Mowing Machine* attached thereto, to clean out the leaves and sand. His Gin will be in operation until the first of March; at which time it will be stopped, as his Gin is particularly adopted and intended for cleaning Cotton nicely for domestic manufacture, he informs his customers that strict attention may be expected every Saturday, as well as other days, if the cotton will justify it.

Third Creek, Rowan County, A. C.

Sept. 13th, 1826.

31

Gold Mine for Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Parker's Gold Mine*, lying in the county of Montgomery, N. C., will be offered for Sale, on the first day of November, 1826, to the highest bidder. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, which will take place at the mine.

GEORGE HODGE.

Sept. 19th, 1826.

331

Musical Feast!

WE, the Preceptors, take this method of returning our sincere thanks for the liberal patronage we have received in this section of the state. We contemplate having a *Concert of Vocal Music*, at Poplar Tent Church, on the 6th of October next; when all our former and present students are politely invited to attend. The procession will be accompanied with a band of instrumental music to the Church, after being amused with vocal music you will be entertained with several interesting Orations on various subjects.

H. B. PHILLIPS,

DAN'L GILLESPIE.</

The Music.

H.M.N.

Composed by Mrs. H. C. Field, of Weymouth, Mass., and sung at Braintree, Aug. 3d.—Tune, "Hymn's Hymn."

Now sweet to Heaven the notes arise,
The incense of a nation's sighs,
And sad the mingled strains ascend,
Which mourn the father and the friend.

Thou sainted shade! from thy glad rest,
From sweet communion with the blest,
Behold our rites, accept our tears,
The silent woe which worth reveres.

A gentle spirit too be nigh,
Long passed to brighter realms on high,
Who nobly shared a patriot's fame,
Thy name spot shall bless thy name.

late, southern climes with mournful sighs,
Behold their Jefferson arise—
Born upon angel's glittering wings,
To fairer skies his spirit springs.

With calm and bright possession blest,
Behold! our Adams sinks to rest!
For both a nation's sighs descend,
A nation's tribute sadly blends!

Farewell! beloved and honored here,
Patriot, and sage, and friend sincere!
Let thy bright mantle from on high,
Descend and guide our destiny.

External power! before thy throne
Thy justice, mercy, love, we own,
Submissive bow with tears alone,
And humbly ask, "Thy will be done."

THE CONSULTATION.

Three doctors met in consultation,
Proceed with great deliberation;
The case was desperate, all agreed;
But what of that!—they must be fee'd.
They write, then, as 'twas fit they should,
But for their own, not patient's good:
Consulting wisely, don't mistake, sir,
Not what to give, but what to TAKE, sir.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

The following portraiture of John Quincy Adams, is taken from Blackwood's Magazine, a literary work of high character published in Edinburgh; and is a part of a series of "Sketches of the five candidates for the Presidency;" the following, of course, was written while Mr. Adams was Secretary of State.

Mr. John Quincy Adams, the present Secretary of State (premier,) son of the former President Adams, and the third candidate, is one of the ablest statesmen, and most profound scholars of the age. The chief objections to him are, that he is the son of a distinguished federalist,—that he is an apostate from the federal party,—that his father was a President before him, which in a country so very republican as that of the United States, in its horror of any thing hereditary, is, or ought to be, an insurmountable objection to the son, although three other Presidents, and a whole generation, have already intervened between the reign of the father, and the pretension of the son; and that he is the present Secretary of State, occupying an office from which the President has been taken so frequently, that it is come to be considered as a certain stepping-stone, and the very next one to the Presidential chair. These are formidable objections to a jealous people, whose theory of government is about the finest that the world ever saw; and it is quite possible that they will outweigh all other circumstances—practical virtue—and great talent—in the day of trial.

Mr. Adams has represented his country at several European courts; and it is known that his influence has been felt and acknowledged in the most unequivocal manner by that of Russia.

He is a fine belles-lettres scholar; was a lecturer on judicial and popular eloquence in Harvard University, (New England;) and has published a very valuable work, on the subject of Rhetoric and Elocution. The most unlucky and most unworthy thing that he has ever done, to my knowledge, is one that he can never be justified for having done. He consented, some years ago, to deliver the fourth of July Oration at the Capitol in Washington; and in delivering it, forgot that he was no longer John Quincy Adams, an American citizen, justly exasperated at the indignity with which the genius, and literature, and hospitality of his countrymen had been treated here, and fully justified in expressing his indignation—he forgot that he was no longer a private citizen, in whom such a thing would be justifiable—and did not recollect that he was the Secretary of State for the United States—the chief organ of the government, in whose language on such an occasion, all philippic, reproach, and recrimination, would be undignified and mischievous; a perpetual precedent for other and humbler men. I could applaud the spirit of the man—but cannot help pitying that of the politician and statesman, while so employed. As the oration of Mr. John Quincy Adams, the polite schol-

ar and accomplished gentleman, it was pleasant to read; but as the work of a statesman,—the deliberate manifestation of sentiment, by the Secretary of State for the United States, it was undignified and discreet.

In a time of peace, Mr. Adams would be better calculated to advance the reputation of his country abroad than any other of the five candidates.

Literature, and literary men, would be more respectable under his administration than they ever have been; and the political negotiation of the country would continue to be, what it has been during his occupation of the office which he now holds in the cabinet, profound, clear and comprehensive.

Let any one imagine the effect of his presence and manner upon some foreign ambassador, (no matter from what country of Europe he may come,) who should see him for the first time as I have often seen him. The gentleman from abroad, familiar with the pomp and circumstance of royalty at home, and through all the courts of Europe, it may be, and full of strange misapprehension of republican simplicity—imagining it to be what it generally is, either rude and affected,—worn for the gratification of the mob—or the natural manner of uneducated people, who are not so much superior to, as they are ignorant of, courtly parade, yet prone to imitation nevertheless, has prepared—we will suppose, for an introduction to the President of the United States:—a single attendant announces him. He is ushered into the presence-chamber, without any ceremony, into a very plain room, furnished not so handsomely as it is common to see that of a respectable tradesman in England.

He sees a little man writing at a table—nearly bald, with a face quite formal, and destitute of expression; his eyes running with water; his slippers down at heel—fingers stained with ink; in warm weather wearing a striped seer-sucker coat, and white trowsers and dirty waistcoat, spotted with ink; in warm weather wearing a not worth a couple of pounds; or, in a colder season, habited in a plain blue coat, much the worse for wear, and other garments in proportion; not so respectable as they may find in the old-clothes bag of almost any Jew in the street. This man whom the Ambassador mistakes for a clerk of the department, and only wonders, in looking at him, that the President should permit a man to appear before him in such dress, proves to be the President of the United States himself. The stranger is perplexed and confounded; he hardly knows how to behave toward such a personage. But others arrive, one after the other—natives of different countries, speaking different languages. Conversation begins. The little man awakes. His countenance is gradually illuminated—his voice changes. His eyes are lighted up with an expression of intense sagacity, earnestness, and pleasantness. Every subject is handled in succession—and every one in the language of the stranger with whom he happens to be conversing, if that stranger should betray any want of familiarity with the English language. What are the opinions of this Ambassador here? what does he know of the address and appearance of Mr. Adams? Nothing. He has forgotten the first impressions; and when he has returned to his house, it would be difficult to persuade him that the President of the United States is either dirty in his dress, little, or poorly clad.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

How different the situation of the agricultural laborer in America from that of the operative in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain. If the American farmer cannot obtain money for his produce, so as to give pecuniary wages, he is always able to feed the laborer; not so, the master manufacturer; for when he ceases to pay, the operative starves, and is driven by hunger to crime or insurrection. We have been struck with the following passage of one of the letters of Wilson, the Ornithologist, who was, himself, in his youth, employed in the trade of weaving in Scotland.

"An old weaver is a poor, emaciated, helpless being, shivering over rotten yarn, and groaning over his empty flour barrel. An old farmer sits in his arm chair, before his jolly fire, whilst his joists are crowded with hung beef and gammon, and the bounties of heaven are pouring into his barns. Even the article of health is a

consideration sufficient to make a young man prefer the labors of the field; for health is certainly the first enjoyment of life. Hacking down trees is hard work, no doubt; but, taken moderately, it strengthens the sinews, and is a manly independent employment."

Wilson referred to the British weaver. The American operatives are, certainly, in a more fortunate condition in every respect.

COMFORT of a CLEAN SHIRT.

The late Sergeant Hill, of eccentric memory, was once invited to spend some days in the country with Lord Erskine. His wife, who knew his characteristic negligence, advised him (*inter alia*) to put on a clean shirt every morning. "For this purpose" said she, "I have packed up six, which will last you during your visit." On the sergeant's return, his wife remarked how stout he had grown; adding, at the same time, a hope, that he had complied with her request about the shirts.—Her husband assured her that he had; but what was her astonishment, on finding that, with his customary absence of mind, he had actually put one on over the other, and was at that moment perspiring under the influence of so less than six.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE LITERARY CADET.

MISS MARY JONES.

A convent of the Ursuline Nuns, has

for many years existed in Georgetown,

District of Columbia.

About a year ago, Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Capt. Jacob Jones, of the United States' Navy, who had been a novice at this institution, became a religious devotee—resolved upon adopting a monastic life, and took the white veil. It is seldom that this ceremony has been performed in this country; it caused some little excitement, and her friends and the public entertained a hope that she would recede from her intentions, and return to the world—to the bosom of her parents, and the embraces of society. But these hopes have all vanished: about a fortnight since she went through the ceremony of taking the *black* veil, and has now adjoined the world, society, and all the kindlier feelings of our natures, to seek within the solitary limits of a monastic cell, those devotional enjoyments which society denied her.

It is said, that, though it was her choice to take an everlasting farewell of the world, yet she betrayed those feelings which religious zeal cannot suppress, and which will vent themselves, and relieve a bursting heart. As she gave the holy vow, her bosom was convulsed with ten thousand throes, for her heart yet lingered upon the world.

Here we find a young girl, used to the highest circles of society—the daughter of a man, who holds a pre-eminent rank among the noblest captains of the age—the daughter of a man who had it in his power to secure to his offspring the most desirable situation in life—voluntarily retiring to the cloister, to offer unceasing orisons to the Lord of Hosts.

What motives, other than those purely devotional, impelled her to this course, have not yet been made known, and the world is left to wonder, that one so young, so lovely, and so good, should in a moment of enthusiasm desert the world, and blast the hopes of parents and friends, by retiring to the silent cell of an anchorite.

It is melancholy to witness the departure of the friends we love, when by natural causes they are led to the sepulchre; but how much more painful and melancholy it is, to those upon whom our hopes have been placed, to the portals of the murky prison house!

We can wander around the graves of the departed, and pay to their memories, the tribute of gratitude and respect,—we can water their tufted mounds with our tears, tell of their virtues and merits, and know that their relics are safe in our possession, and that they slumber to the "plaintive music of the graves."

But those, who voluntarily exile themselves from our presence, and linger their lives out in the recesses of the Convent—have us ignorant of their fate, and unconscious of what they may suffer at the hands of bigotry and fanaticism, and nothing for our consolation, and we weep for them, as "those who have no hope," and whose lives are dark, unfathomable and mysterious.

And woman lovely woman, shall she withdraw herself from our presence, deprive us of her smiles, and leave us sad and hapless wanderers in the world—shall she whose smiles can cheer and whose applause can urge us on to the achievement of deeds of noble daring, tear herself from us, and shunning and condemning our society, throw her life away within the monastic hall, where joy never enters, and where superstition triumphs? Forbid it Heaven, and with your lightnings level with the earth the Convents and Monasteries of the age, and restore to man's only solace, lovely woman.

A good Barber

IS very much wanted in the town of Salisbury, N. C. To one who is steady and industrious, and proficient in his business, a most excellent custom will be extended, by the citizens of the place, and the great number of travellers who visit it. Perhaps there is not a better opening for a good barber, in the country, than at this place: a fortune might be made at the business here, in a few years. For further information, inquire of, or write to,

WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 9, 1826. 3129

\$50 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 31st of July, inst. by JOHN STANFORD a negro boy by the name of Jacob, and a Bay Horse and a Bay Mare. STANFORD, is about eighteen years of age; five feet seven inches high, round shouldered, and with a slight stoop in his back; black hair, which on his forehead nearly meets his eyebrows; his eyes inclined to a squint; tolerably stout made; fair complexion. He took with him one Cassanett coat of dark brown; one blue broadcloth round-about, with large uniform buttons: five pair of pantaloons, viz: two pair coarse white homespun, one pair blue cassanett, one pair striped do, one pair light jeans, black hat, tolerably good shoes, but no stockings. The black boy he took with him is about 18 years of age: quite dark complexioned, about 5 feet 7 inches high. He has a scar on his right hand, occasioned by a burn. The Bay horse is 7 years old, about 5 feet 2 inches high, black legs nearly up to the knees, and a star in his forehead. The mare is about 4 feet 5 inches high, with two white marks round her neck, occasioned by the rubbing of a halter. With the horses he took a single reined bridle with large bows, a saddle considerably worn—quilted in front of the skirts.

Any person who will take up the said negro and horses, and deliver them to me, or lodge them in safety so that I can get them, shall receive the above reward.

CHRISTOPHER HANDE.

August 5, 1826. 261

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

July 15, 1826.

TO obviate the risk and delay incident to the return of the Bank Notes from this Department, not receivable at the Treasury of the United States, in payment for Patent Rights, all persons desirous of taking out Patents are requested to transmit, with their applications, such Notes or Drafts as they may know, to be advised, will be available at the Treasury. July 15. 10:30

Stray Mare.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about the 20th April last, a small yellow-sorrel Mare, 5 years old last spring, about 14½ hands high, no visible marks recollect, nor any white about her except some white hairs on her shoulder, caused by the scald of the collar, and a few on her right thigh, occasioned by the chafing of the traces while working in the gin. Said animal was bought of an up-country wagoner, by Vincent Parsons, of Anson county, but neither the gentleman's name, or place of residence, is recollect by Mr. Parsons. All persons, strayers, rangers, and others, who may know of any such stray, are requested to write me, directed to Morven post-office, Anson county, N. C. Should any person be kind enough to do so, I will take it as a lasting favor, which I should most cheerfully reciprocate, when opportunity offers.

Land for Sale.

OFFER for sale a valuable tract of LAND, containing about eight hundred acres, lying in Cedar Creek, in the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan county) which formerly belonged to John A. and George Claffin. It adjoins the lands of Messrs. Dismukes and Brock, and others, and has on it an excellent Mill Seat. It will be divided to suit purchasers, and is susceptible of an advantageous division. If not sold at private sale before the 5th of October, it will be exposed to public sale on that day, at Mocksville. PINCKNEY CALDWELL.

Sept. 5th, 1826. 3130

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his plantation, in Rowan county, four miles north-east of Salisbury, within half a mile of Long's Mills, and the same distance from the Yadkin river. It contains about 158 acres of the first rate Land; is very highly improved, and has on it a good Dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, still-house, loom-house, smoke-house, and all other necessary out-houses: there is also on it, an excellent Orchard, of all kinds of the very best quality of fruit,—the fruit alone from this orchard, has, in a good season, sold for upwards of \$100; there is also on the place, a good proportion of meadow. The nearness of the plantation to the town of Salisbury, gives it particular advantages for a market, at all seasons of the year. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.

ADAM MILLER.

Sept. 5, 1826. 3129

Notice.

THE remaining Lots in the town of Statesville, will be sold at public vendue, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the third Monday in October next. The terms will be made known on that day.

WESLEY REYNOLDS,
MICHAEL RICKART,
ABRAHAM K. SIMONTON,
JOHN H. MCLAUGHLIN,
SQUIER LOWRY,

Commissioners.

Statesville, July 1st, 1826. 3130

Plantation for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation in Wilkes county, N. C. on the Yadkin river, eight miles above Wilkesborough. The plantation contains 383 acres, between 70 and 80 acres of which is first rate bottom land; 120 acres are under cultivation. As to situation, water, &c. there is not a plantation in Wilkes county that exceeds this.

Will also be sold, fifteen hundred bushels of CORN; together with or without, the stock belonging to the premises. Young Negroes will be taken in payment, at a fair price. Persons wishing to purchase such a plantation, would do well to apply soon, as a bargain can be had in the premises. JESSE ROBINETT.

Aug. 19, 1826. 3129

A bargain will be given in the above possession. Any person wishing to purchase, will apply to the subscriber on the premises.

The Salisbury Fall Races,

WILL commence on Wednesday, the 25th day of October next, and continue three days.

First day: The Jockey Club Purse, of \$250, two mile heats; entrance to subscribers \$20, to non-subscribers \$30.

Second day: A Purse of \$150, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse on the preceding day; entrance to subscribers \$15, to non-subscribers \$25.

Third day: The Proprietor's Purse, for the entrance money of the three days, mile heats, best three in five; free for any thing raised and owned in Rowan county.

Horses to be entered for the first and second day's races before sun-set the evenings previously. E. YARBROUGH, Proprietor.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 6, 1826. 6132

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell her House and Lot in the town of Salisbury; it is pleasantly situated on one of the main streets, three squares south-east of the Court-House. The building is two stories high, twenty-eight feet square, is well finished, and well adapted to accommodate either a large or small family. All the necessary out-buildings are in good repair: there is on the lot, an excellent garden tastefully laid off, and well improved, also, a great variety of fruit trees of the very best quality. Any person desirous of purchasing a pleasant dwelling in Salisbury is invited to apply to the subscriber or at this office, as a bargain may be had in the premises. A long credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. ELIZABETH TORES.

Salisbury, Sept. 15th, 1826. 281

N. B. If the abovementioned house and lot is not disposed of at private sale, previous to Tuesday of the next Term of Rowan Superior Court, (it being the 10th day of Oct.) ensuing, the premises will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder.